

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,
1880.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

CHARLEMONT HOUSE,

DUBLIN, 30th Sept., 1880.

SIR,—Referring to your Minute of the 27th of March last, I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the following Report and Tables concerning Irish Agricultural Labourers who annually seek work at a distance from their homes.

In the year 1841 an attempt was made, in connexion with the Census of that period, to ascertain the number of natives of Ireland who became "temporary emigrants" in order to supplement their earnings at home by wages obtained for assisting in work of various kinds in England and Scotland. The following statement, extracted from the Census Report of 1841, pp. xiv.-xvii., points out clearly the extent and nature of the inquiry then carried out:—

"We have already stated that we had taken measures to obviate certain inconveniences, which we had reason to apprehend would arise from the lateness of the season at which the census was taken. Of these the principal arose from the fact, familiar to every one acquainted with Ireland, that in the month of June the agricultural population is in a state of considerable movement, the labourers resorting, in search of work, to neighbouring counties, which require more labour than the resident population can supply, and many proceeding to England and Scotland for the purpose of reaping the harvest. The numbers thus migrating to Great Britain having been variously stated, we required from the police at every port an enumeration of all the deck passengers who embarked on board the various packets during the summer of 1841. For this purpose a competent officer was stationed at each packet office, and each person, as he received his ticket for embarking, was asked from what county he came. The results of this inquiry are exhibited in the Table No. 3 of Home Emigration. The number who had gone before the 6th June was 5,481; before the 1st July, 13,997; and in the whole summer, 57,651. Of this number Connaught furnished 25,118, and the single county of Mayo 10,430. The great majority of these labourers embarked at Drogheda and Dublin, and disembarked at Liverpool."

"Ulster ranks next in point of numbers, having contributed 19,312, of whom the greatest portion from any one county came from Donegal. The next largest amount came from Londonderry, and the next from Tyrone. These appear to have chiefly embarked from Londonderry and Belfast, and to have proceeded to Scotland."

"Leinster has contributed 11,404, of whom 5,625 came from Dublin, and they appear to have gone to Liverpool."

"From Munster, the most populous province in Ireland, containing more than one-fourth of the whole population, i.e., 2,356,101, only 1,817 labourers proceeded to Great Britain."

"The following statement shows the number which sailed from each port at which returns were compiled:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Londonderry and Portrush,	10,545	772	11,317
Belfast,	6,480	987	7,467
Warrington,	1,821	119	1,740
Dundalk,	1,841	353	2,194
Drogheda,	15,321	465	15,786
Dublin,	15,303	4,388	19,691
Wexford,	304	183	486
Waterford,	47	2	49
Cork,	439	472	911
Total,	49,511	7,740	57,651

"It should here be remarked that no inconsiderable number of harvest labourers embark on board steam vessels which occasionally lie to on the coast for the convenience of passengers in the summer season. Of this class it is manifest no account could be obtained."

"We also ascertained the ages of 45,848 of the persons who thus emigrated, and of these ages we found that more than two-thirds were, as might be expected, between the ages of sixteen and thirty-six."

"We have no means of knowing how many of these people remained in England. On their return to Ireland they land in such haste that all attempts to count them were abandoned. We had not the power of counting them on embarkation at English ports, and the returns of the Steam Packet Companies are not complete. But if we assume 40,000 of these 57,651 to return, leaving the remainder as permanent residents or foreign emigrants, and each to bring back £5 with him, which

we have been informed is frequently exceeded, we see at a glance the comparatively small cost to Great Britain at which this useful labour is annually purchased at the moment it is required, and the valuable equivalent in money brought back to Ireland.

"The singular thrift and foresight which has so frequently been remarked as characterizing these people, is curiously illustrated by this table, in which it will be seen that no less than 12,956 Corn-law labourers embarked at Drogheda, and only 8,398 at Dublin. This unusual circumstance is attributed to a small reduction in the fare from Drogheda, a few weeks before the season commenced, which reduction was industriously made known in all the towns through which the stream of labourers was likely to pass in its progress from the west.

"In the following table the several counties are ranked in the order in which they supply this class of emigrants to Great Britain, in proportion to their respective amount of population.

Counties.	Emigration.	Population.	Proportion of Emigrants to Population.	Counties.	Emigration.	Population.	Proportion of Emigrants to Population.
1. Mayo, . . .	10,430	388,887	1 to 37	18. Kildare, . . .	516	114,488	1 to 223
2. Roscommon, . . .	5,432	253,591	" 47	19. Down, . . .	1,553	351,446	" 232
3. Leitrim, . . .	2,890	165,227	" 54	20. Monagh, . . .	593	183,228	" 310
4. Sligo, . . .	3,101	180,886	" 58	21. King's, . . .	467	145,887	" 314
5. Donegal, . . .	4,918	296,448	" 60	22. Wexford, . . .	573	202,083	" 353
6. Dublin, . . .	5,625	372,773	" 66	23. Queen's, . . .	343	153,030	" 449
7. Londonderry, . . .	2,108	222,174	" 103	24. Wicklow, . . .	351	126,143	" 502
8. Monaghan, . . .	1,837	200,442	" 109	25. Carlow, . . .	141	86,228	" 535
9. Louth, . . .	1,123	128,540	" 114	26. Limerick, . . .	562	300,029	" 512
10. Fermanagh, . . .	1,203	156,481	" 124	27. Kilkenny, . . .	213	202,420	" 950
11. Cavan, . . .	1,004	243,158	" 128	28. Tipperary, . . .	401	435,553	" 1,086
12. Galway, . . .	3,205	440,198	" 133	29. Cork, . . .	666	854,118	" 1,282
13. Longford, . . .	652	115,491	" 134	30. Clare, . . .	206	286,394	" 1,330
14. Armagh, . . .	1,688	232,393	" 138	31. Kerry, . . .	131	293,880	" 2,243
15. Tyrone, . . .	2,096	312,056	" 149	32. Waterford, . . .	51	196,187	" 3,847
16. Antrim, . . .	1,947	300,876	" 185				
17. Westmeath, . . .	677	141,300	" 209		57,651	8,179,124	1 to 142

It will be observed that in the foregoing statement the term "temporary emigrants" is employed to designate all persons leaving Ireland in pursuit of employment elsewhere without the intention of taking up a permanent residence elsewhere. These returns of temporary emigrants were collected for many years, but were not published in connexion with any of the statistics issued by this department.

In consequence of the peculiar social condition under which many of the small farmers and agricultural labourers of Ireland exist, the severe sufferings they are liable to when any failure of the harvest takes place, and having special regard to the large amount of attention attracted to their condition in consequence of the distress which prevailed during the winter of 1879-1880, it was deemed expedient to make special inquiry into the circumstances of the Irish agricultural labourers who are habitually dependent on the wages earned in England or Scotland, or in other portions of Ireland as an essential part of their means of subsistence.

With the view of carrying out this object the first plan that naturally presented itself was that pursued by the Census Commissioners of 1841. On taking into consideration the altered circumstances of the passenger traffic between Ireland and Great Britain it was apparent that the system of 1841 could not be pursued so as to yield satisfactory results when taken alone. It was, therefore, determined to endeavour to obtain returns of temporary emigrants at the ports as in 1841, and, at the same time, to make more exact and minute inquiries at the homes of the persons who followed this special method of earning wages.

In accordance with this plan instructions were issued to the enumerators who collect the emigration statistics to take an account, as in 1841, of the number, residence, and occupations of persons migrating temporarily to Great Britain to assist in agricultural or other employments. The enumerators were able to obtain this information at every port except Dublin. At the latter place it was impracticable to enumerate the temporary emigrants as in 1841, owing to the fact that the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland issue large numbers of "through tickets" to England to "harvestmen" seeking temporary employment in that country. Persons using those "harvestmen's" tickets pass directly from the trains of the Midland Railway to the Channel steamers at the North-wall, so that any attempt to enumerate them and ascertain particulars concerning them would entail unnecessary and vexatious delay to

the passengers. In order to estimate the number of "harvestmen" passing through the port of Dublin I applied to the Chairman of the Midland Railway who, with the greatest courtesy and kindness, has furnished me with all available information on the subject.

The returns collected at the ports resulted in the information contained in the following statement:—

RETURN showing the Number of LABOURERS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS during the several periods in 1880, below specified, for temporary employment in England or Scotland.

Ports.	During period at season prior to 15th March.	March 15th to 31st.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total to end of August.
Ballina,		(550*)		53†	571	889	59	1,602
Belfast,	‡	292	539	779	454	522	605	3,121
Cork,				12	29	14		55
Drogheda,	‡	15	56	115	93	59	45	383
Dundalk,	79	38	145	159	203	111	60	775
Larne,	90	22	72	55	8	30	65	325
Londonderry, . .	645	210	382	677	532	998	1,539	5,283
Newry,	‡	24	72	54	59	29	29	267
Portrush,	110	7	5	19	5	36	24	206
Sligo,	115	52	191	225	480	482	92	1,647
Warrenpoint, . .	50	27			2	3	1	83
Waterford, . . .	54	10	8	39	26	26	5	168
Westport,	139	55	164	112	43	124	10	647
Wexford,	7	2	12	11	6	11	2	51
Total,		4,169		2,973	2,923	2,814	2,534	14,813

* From 1st January to 15th May (estimated by Excise-master).

† From 15th to 31st May.

‡ Numbers cannot be ascertained.

The following information has been obtained from the Midland Railway Company:—

NUMBER of HARVESTMEN conveyed over the MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM from the undermentioned STATIONS during the Season of 1880.

Station.	Number of Harvestmen.	Four Law Unions.	County.
Mullingar,	6	Mullingar,	Westmeath.
Athlone,	114	Athlone,	Do.
Ballinasloe,	231	Ballinasloe,	Galway.
Woodhewn,	365	Do.	Do.
Athlery,	518	Longlows,	Do.
Galway,	6	Galway,	Do.
Edgeworthstown, . .	212	Gracard,	Longford.
Longford,	254	Longford,	Do.
Dromod,	175	Mohill,	Leitrim.
Carrick,	322	Carrick-on-Shannon, .	Do.
Boyle,	485	Boyle,	Roscommon.
Ballymote,	1,428	Sligo,	Sligo.
Sligo,	193	Do.	Do.
Ficet,	8	Gracard,	Westmeath.
Crossdoney,	2	Cavan,	Cavan.
Edmondstown, . . .	25	Castleragh,	Mayo.
Ballygaderreen, . .	4,701	Do.	Do.
Roscommon,	945	Roscommon,	Roscommon.
Donson,	57	Do.	Do.
Ballymoe,	551	Glennasmaddy, . . .	Galway.
Castleragh,	945	Castleragh,	Roscommon.
Bellinagh,	740	Do.	Do.
Ballyvaughan, . . .	4,163	Clasemorris,	Mayo.
Clasemorris,	1,397	Do.	Do.
Bella,	1,032	Cardlebar,	Do.
Mamilla,	119	Do.	Do.
Cardlebar,	1,959	Do.	Do.
Westport,	1,889	Westport,	Do.
Boxford,	1,898	Swineford,	Do.
Ballina,	2,632	Ballina,	Do.
Total,	27,459		

With the view of carrying out the other portion of the inquiry, namely, ascertaining at the homes of the Migratory Agricultural Labourers, their number and condition of life, the following instructions were added to those usually issued to members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the Metropolitan Police force, who act as superintendents and enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics:—

"VI.—MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

"1. By order of the Government a new form has been constructed—Form M—each Enumerator will carefully ascertain and enter thereon the Names, &c., of all persons (Harvestmen) who, though usually resident in his enumeration district, are at the time of the above inquiry assisting in Agricultural operations (a) elsewhere in Ireland, or (b) in England, or (c) in Scotland; also of those persons who are likely to be so employed during the season, the latter being marked with a cross thus x.

"2. The Enumerator will carefully attend to the directions given on the Form, and fill it up in accordance with the 'Pattern Return.' Should there be no case of the above kind in his District, a Form M should be sent to this office marked 'NIL.'

"3. Agricultural Labourers working outside the Enumeration District, who return daily to their homes within it, should not be included in these Returns."

The following is a copy of the pattern return above referred to:—

PATTERN RETURN.

Names of Persons usually Resident in the above Enumeration District, who are at present assisting in Agricultural Operations elsewhere, or who may be so employed during the season—the latter being marked thus x.	If each Person hold any Land, state its area in Statute Acres.	Where each Person usually Resides.			Whether at present Employed, or when likely to be Employed? Elsewhere in Ireland, in England, or in Scotland.
		Townland.	Union.	Electoral Division.	
John King,	4	Calter,	Ballinrobe,	Ballinrobe,	Scotland.
Thomas O'Hara,	7	"	"	"	"
Thomas O'Brien,	—	"	"	"	"
Thomas King,	5	"	"	"	England.
Patrick Grealy,	—	Gorteenbryagh,	"	"	"
Michael Thornton,	—	"	"	"	Elsewhere in Ireland.
Thomas Toole,	1½	Bahard,	"	"	"

The information was collected with the Agricultural Statistics in June, and has been tabulated (see pages 13 to 18) by provinces, counties, and poor-law unions.

From these returns it appears that there were in June of this year 22,900 persons (including 35 females), who had either left or intended to leave their homes to seek employment as agricultural labourers elsewhere. Of these, 7,995 had not left their homes at the time of the enumeration.

From the returns collected by the enumerators of emigrants at Irish ports, together with the information furnished by the authorities of the Midland Railway, it would appear that 42,273 agricultural labourers travelled as passengers journeying to seek employment at a distance from their homes:

There is apparently a great discrepancy between the results obtained by the two methods.

I had ascertained some time since that a considerable number of the agricultural labourers who migrate annually to England pay two visits. This is an element which it is impossible accurately to eliminate from the emigration and railway returns. On inquiry at the Midland Railway I have been informed that, "about 2,000 go twice each year," and that, "a large number remain in the counties near Dublin," as for example, "a farmer at Clontarf had 14 Leitrim men working with him for four weeks." The largest number who travelled over the Midland line on "harvestmen's tickets" during any of the past ten years was 34,000. Even after making full allowance for the number of those making the journey twice in the year, which cannot be estimated higher than 3,000 per annum, the numbers returned from the ports and railway would still be some 16,000 in excess of the number returned with the Agricultural Statistics. I believe, however, this discrepancy admits of explanation. The occupation of "migratory agricultural labourer" had been very unremunerative during the past few years, especially during the year 1879, so much so, that the falling off in the earnings of those who followed it was a material element in causing the distress which prevailed last winter. The agricultural returns were taken up at a time when the favourable harvest prospects had not fully developed themselves, and the certainty of remunerative employment was not sufficiently assured to induce the labourers to make up their minds to go, especially having regard to recent failures. It would thus seem that the rush of the migratory labourers was more sudden than usual, and that many who were not able to state their intentions in June were induced by the bright

prospects to start from home. It appears, therefore, that the numbers returned by the agricultural enumerators represent those who steadily and habitually from year to year pursue the avocation of migratory agricultural labourer. If this supposition is correct it makes the returns the more valuable, when viewed from points other than that of mere numbers.*

A review of the returns furnished by the agricultural enumerators shows in the first place that the total number of those in Ireland who pursue this particular kind of employment amounted in the year 1880 to 22,900, or at the rate of 4·2 per 1,000 of the population according to the Census of 1871.

The migratory labourers appear with insignificant exceptions to be men, and men in the prime of life; their homes are chiefly in the west and north-west of Ireland; some are landholders, but the majority are not. The chief points of interest which arise in connexion with the migratory agricultural labourers are:—

- I. Their distribution in Ireland when at home.
- II. Their relative proportion to the population:—
 - (a.) To the total population;
 - (b.) To the adult male population.
- III. Their social position when at home as measured by the extent of their holdings, if any.
- IV. Their destination.

I.—*The distribution of agricultural labourers in Ireland when at home.*—This is shown in a general but very distinct manner in the following statement:—

TABLE I.—Showing for each County and Province the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, whose usual residence is situated therein; with the proportion of such Labourers to every 1,000 of the population.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Population in 1871.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Population in 1871.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
LEINSTER PROVINCE:				ULSTER PROVINCE:			
Carlow County,	51,650	52	1·0	Antrim County,	404,015	188	·5
Dublin "	405,252	19	—	Armagh "	179,260	716	4·
Kildare "	83,614	26	·3	Cavan "	140,735	312	2·2
Kilkenny "	108,379	48	·4	Donegal "	218,334	2,435	11·2
King's "	75,900	39	·5	Down "	293,449	340	1·6
Longford "	64,501	343	5·8	Fermanagh "	93,794	130	1·3
Louth "	84,021	271	3·2	Londonderry "	175,906	210	1·2
Meath "	95,368	100	1·0	Monaghan "	114,969	447	3·9
Queen's "	78,771	14	·2	Tyrone "	215,766	442	2·0
Westmeath "	75,432	50	·6	CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:			
Wexford "	122,686	70	·5	Galway County,	249,720	1,935	7·7
Wicklow "	78,697	35	·4	Leitrim "	95,562	967	10·1
MUNSTER PROVINCE:				Mayo "	244,768	10,198	41·7
Clare County,	147,864	49	·3	Roscommon "	140,670	1,679	11·2
Cork "	517,076	327	·6	Sligo "	115,493	1,095	9·5
Kerry "	196,586	290	1·5	SUMMARY.			
Limerick "	191,936	55	·3	Leinster Province,	1,339,451	967	·7
Tipperary "	216,718	65	·3	Munster "	1,393,485	950	·7
Waterford "	123,310	164	1·3	Ulster "	1,833,228	5,209	2·6
				Connaught "	846,213	16,774	18·6
				Total of Ireland,	5,412,377	22,900	4·2

Nearly three-fourths of the entire number, namely, 15,774, are natives of the Province of Connaught. Of these, 10,198 come from the county of Mayo alone, which county furnishes about one-half of all the Irish migratory labourers. The railway returns point to a similar conclusion, as taking the railway and port returns together the persons who travelled on "harvestmen's tickets" from the Midland Railway stations situated in that county amount to 20,254, or nearly one-half of the number returned by the railway authorities and emigration enumerators combined. In 1841 Mayo was the principal source of these migratory labourers, as in that year of the 57,651 temporary emigrants, 10,480 came from Mayo. The absolute number for Mayo returned to the Census Commissioners

* It is also possible that owing to the disturbed state of some parts of the country the people were disinclined to furnish the Constabulary with particulars as to their intended movements.

in 1841 was almost exactly the same as that returned to this department in the present year, although the relative proportion between Mayo and the rest of Ireland differs materially, being now about *one-half* as compared with about *one-fifth* in 1841. It must not be assumed that all who start from Mayo stations on the Midland Railway are natives of that county, as several of the stations in Mayo at which "harvestmen's tickets" are issued are close to the borders of Sligo and Galway, so that many natives of these counties are probably included in the returns from the Mayo stations. The 10,198 returned on "Form M," Agricultural Statistics, were distributed among the various poor law unions in Mayo; the principal being, Swineford, 4,862; Claremorris, 1,783; Castlebar, 1,158, the numbers being much smaller for the other unions (see Table II. and Table in Appendix). The numbers furnished by the other counties of Connaught are Galway, 1,935; Roscommon, 1,579; Sligo, 1,085; Leitrim, 967.

The next province in importance, as to the supply of migratory labourers, is Ulster. The total number furnished by Ulster is 5,209, of these 2,435 (or nearly *one-half*) are natives of the county of Donegal. The numbers furnished by the various Poor Law Unions in this county were—Dunfinaghy 847, Glenties 552, Inishowen 428, Millford 316, the other unions furnishing but small numbers. It will be observed that the numbers for the four unions named make a total of 2,143, showing that nearly all the migratory labourers of Donegal and nearly half of all from Ulster, are natives of the very limited area along the Donegal coast comprised in these four unions. Of the Ulster counties the next in order to Donegal is Armagh, which furnishes 715, of whom 344 are natives of the Newry, 184 of the Armagh, and 183 of the Castleblayney union, making 661 from these three unions alone. The county of Monaghan furnishes 447, Tyrone 443, Down 340, Cavan 312, Londonderry 310, Antrim 188, and Fermanagh 120.

The province of Leinster furnishes only 967 migratory labourers. These are principally natives of the counties of Louth, Longford, and Meath, which respectively furnish 271, 243, and 100, or about two-thirds of the whole number from this province. The numbers furnished by the other counties of Leinster are very small, ranging from 70 in Wexford to 14 in Quoon's.

The province of Munster furnishes 950 or almost exactly the same number as Leinster. They are distributed as follows, among the various counties:—Cork 327, Kerry 290, Waterford 164, Tipperary 65, Limerick 55, Clare 49.

II.—*The proportion which the migratory labourers bear to the population resident in the districts from which they come is a matter of more importance than the absolute number from any particular area.* In Table I. the proportion of migratory labourers per 1,000 of the population in 1871 is given. It will be observed that the proportion for the whole of Ireland is but 4·2 per 1,000, but when considered by provinces it is found that the proportion in Connaught is so large as 18·6 per 1,000, in Ulster it is 28, and in Leinster and Munster but 0·7.

In Connaught, therefore, the proportion of migratory labourers is so great that their movements, and the amount of their earnings, must have a very considerable influence on the social and financial condition of the whole province. In Ulster the effect must be but slight and practically confined to its north-western portion, while in Leinster and Munster the number of labourers who habitually migrate is too small to have any appreciable effect on these provinces generally.

A more exact analysis of the numbers furnished by Connaught shows that in Mayo the proportion of migratory labourers to the population reached the large number of 41·7 per 1,000; in Roscommon it was 11·2; in Leitrim, 10·1; in Sligo, 9·5; in Galway, 7·7.

In Ulster, the proportion reached 11·2 in Donegal, but in all other counties it was insignificant except Armagh where it reached 4, and Monaghan where it reached 3·9 per 1,000.

In Leinster the only counties where the number exceeded 1 per 1,000 were Longford and Louth, where the ratios were 3·8 and 3·2 respectively.

In all the counties of Munster the numbers were so small that they were not likely to have any important general effect.

The following are therefore the counties in which the influence of the migration of labourers is most likely to be felt, and where the proportion is equal to or exceeds 10 per 1,000 of the population:—

Mayo,	41·7 per 1,000.	Donegal,	11·2 per 1,000.
Roscommon,	11·2 "	Leitrim,	10·1 "

In the following counties the number appears to be sufficiently large to produce appreciable effects:—

Sligo,	9·5 per 1,000.	Monaghan,	3·9 per 1,000.
Galway,	7·7 "	Longford,	3·8 "
Armagh,	4·0 "	Louth,	3·2 "

The following statement shows by Poor Law Unions the proportion of migratory labourers in all those districts where it exceeds 10 per 1,000 of the population.

Poor Law Union.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per 1,000.	Poor Law Union.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per 1,000.
Swineford, . . .	Mayo, . . .	91.4	Belmullet, . . .	Mayo, . . .	16.8
Claremorris, . . .	Do., . . .	57.0	Glenfles, . . .	Donegal, . . .	14.6
Dunfanaghy, . . .	Donegal, . . .	51.4	Westport, . . .	Mayo, . . .	14.1
Castlebar, . . .	Mayo, . . .	30.0	Mountbellew, . . .	Galway, . . .	13.5
Newport, . . .	Do., . . .	34.5	Ballinrobe, . . .	Galway and Mayo, . . .	13.3
Castlerea, . . .	Mayo and Roscommon, . . .	30.5	Carriek-on-Shannon, . . .	Leitrim and Roscommon, . . .	12.4
Sligo, . . .	Sligo, . . .	25.8	Millford, . . .	Donegal, . . .	12.2
Glenamaddy, . . .	Galway, . . .	23.7	Inishowen, . . .	Do., . . .	12.1
Ballina, . . .	Mayo and Sligo, . . .	17.7	Manorhamilton, . . .	Leitrim, . . .	11.0
Turra, . . .	Galway, . . .	17.3			

It will be observed that in Swineford Union the number reaches nearly 10 per cent. of the population.

The proportion of migratory labourers to the adult male population is an important element. This is shown in Table III., and the results are still more striking than when the numbers are viewed merely in relation to the total population.

In this statement Mayo appears in a still more remarkable light for it is found that no less than 17.3 per cent. of the adult male population usually seek employment at a distance from their homes. In no other county in Ireland does the proportion reach 5 per cent.

In Roscommon the proportion is 4.5 per cent; in Donegal, 4.4; in Leitrim, 4.1; in Sligo, 3.9; in Galway, 3.1; in Armagh, 1.6; in Monaghan, 1.5; in Longford, 1.4; in Louth, 1.2; in no other county does it reach 1 per cent.

TABLE III.—Showing for each County and Province the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Total Number of Males Twenty years of age and upwards, according to the Census of 1871, and the proportion of Migratory Labourers to the latter number.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
		Number.	Rate per cent.			Number.	Rate per cent.
LEINSTER PROVINCE:				ULSTER PROVINCE:			
Cadlow County, . . .	14,380	59	0.4	Antrim County, . . .	95,156	188	0.2
Dublin " . . .	168,146	19	—	Armagh " . . .	44,469	715	1.6
Kildare " . . .	26,439	26	0.1	Cavan " . . .	37,274	312	0.8
Kilkenny " . . .	30,318	48	0.2	Donegal " . . .	55,418	2,435	4.4
King's " . . .	22,219	39	0.2	Down " . . .	72,143	340	0.5
Longford " . . .	17,377	243	1.4	Fermanagh " . . .	34,585	120	0.3
Louth " . . .	23,008	271	1.2	Londonderry " . . .	44,400	210	0.5
Meath " . . .	28,310	100	0.4	Monaghan " . . .	30,102	447	1.5
Queen's " . . .	22,897	14	0.1	Tyrone " . . .	50,997	442	0.8
Westmeath " . . .	22,610	50	0.2				
Wexford " . . .	37,488	70	0.2	CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:			
Wicklow " . . .	21,718	35	0.2	Galway County, . . .	61,674	1,935	3.1
				Leitrim " . . .	23,714	987	4.1
				Mayo " . . .	58,788	10,198	17.3
				Roscommon " . . .	34,932	1,579	4.5
				Sligo " . . .	28,204	1,085	3.9
MUNSTER PROVINCE:				SUMMARY.			
Clare County, . . .	37,563	49	0.1	Leinster Province, . . .	374,808	967	0.3
Cork " . . .	135,789	325	0.2	Munster " . . .	262,042	950	0.3
Kerry " . . .	47,695	290	0.6	Ulster " . . .	491,545	5,209	1.1
Limerick " . . .	49,395	55	0.1	Connaught " . . .	297,514	15,774	5.3
Tipperary " . . .	59,141	68	0.1				
Waterford " . . .	32,542	164	0.5				
				TOTAL OF IRELAND, . . .			
					1,405,710	22,909	1.6

III.—*The social position of the Irish Migratory Labourer at home* is best estimated by the fact of his being or not being a landholder, and, if a landholder, by the extent of his holding. Table IV. contains the required information, from which it appears that of the 22,800 Irish migratory labourers 15,207 or 66·41 per cent. are not landholders. The per-centage for each of the four provinces of migratory labourers who are not landholders is as follows:—

Goonaught,	.	.	.	.	.	.	61-00
Ulster,	.	.	.	.	.	.	76-02
Leinster,	.	.	.	.	.	.	79-83
Munster,	.	.	.	.	.	.	85-10

Thus the landholding migratory labourers are proportionally much more numerous in Connasught than elsewhere. Again, the average amount of land held by those who are landholders is greater in Connasught than elsewhere. The number of landholders; the number having over five acres; the number with holdings under five acres; and the per-centage of holdings under five acres are as follow :—

	Number of Migratory Labourers who are Landholders.	Holders of over five acres.	Under five acres.	Percentage under five acres.
Connemagh,	6,138	5,484	654	10.65
Unstoe,	1,523	953	270	22.08
Monaster,	137	93	45	32.85
Lefrinco,	195	106	89	45.64

A further reference to Table IV. will show that it is only in Connought that any considerable number of migratory labourers hold farms exceeding an area of fifteen acres. In considering this point the low value of the land in many parts of Connought must be taken into consideration. For example, in two instances the labourers are returned as occupiers of farms 700 and 205 acres, but on inquiry it was found that these holdings were only valued respectively at 2½d. and 2¾d. per acre. A similar case is returned from the county of Donegal, one man holding 350 acres valued, however, at only 3d. per acre.

It will be found on analysis by counties and unions that the conditions of the migratory labourers in relation to the land bear pretty much the same ratios as when considered by provinces. The proportions no doubt vary within small limits, as will be seen by inspection of the Table in the Appendix. Mayo in this, as in nearly all other instances, shows the maximum of anomaly. Of the 16,198 natives of Mayo, 4,518, or 44·30 per cent., are landholders, and of these 4,518 only 404, or 8·94 per cent., occupied holdings not exceeding five acres.

TABLE IV.—Showing, by Provinces, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, not Land-holders; also the number having Land, and the Area of their Holdings.

Classification of Holdings in Stamps Area.	Provinces.				Total of Ireland.
	Lancaster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders,	772	813	3,966	9,636	15,207
No. having :— Holdings not exceeding 1 acre,	28	18	10	33	87
Do. above 1 " " "	15	9	31	104	159
Do. " 2 " " "	11	7	43	89	153
Do. " 3 " " "	19	5	81	194	299
Do. " 4 " " "	18	6	102	234	360
Total No. not exceeding 5 acres,	89	45	270	454	1,058
Holdings above 5 } Do. " 10 " " " } Do. " 15 " " " } Do. " 20 " " " } Do. " 25 " " " } Do. " 30 " " " } Do. " 40 " " " }	54 33 13 3 2 1 —	30 13 9 7 8 7 18	481 203 141 44 33 27 42	2,141 1,299 986 353 187 109 68	2,686 1,848 1,119 389 230 135 123
Gross Total,	987	950	5,269	15,774	22,900

IV.—*The destination of the migratory labourers* is the next point requiring special attention. The following statement shows the destination of the Migratory Labourers from each Province:—

Provinces.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
Leinster,	361	535	81
Munster,	619	320	11
Ulster,	849	1,580	2,780
Connaught,	319	14,556	899
Total,	2,148	16,981	3,771

It appears that 74·15 per cent. sought work in England, 16·47 per cent. in Scotland, and 9·38 per cent. in Ireland.

A comparison of the provinces shows that in Leinster of the 967 labourers, 606 sought employment in Great Britain, and 361, or 37·33 per cent., in Ireland.

In Munster, of the 950 labourers only 331 sought work in Great Britain, while 619, or 65·16 per cent., merely migrated to other parts of Ireland.

In Ulster, of the 5,209 labourers 4,360 sought work in Great Britain (1,580 in England, and 2,780 in Scotland), while 849, or 16·30 per cent., sought employment in Ireland.

In Connaught, of the 15,774, 15,455 sought work in Great Britain (only 899 of these in Scotland), and but 319, or 2·03 per cent. in other parts of Ireland.

It thus seems that as a social and commercial institution the annual migration of agricultural labourers from Leinster and Munster is of little consequence, especially as more than one-half of the labourers leaving their homes in these provinces to seek employment as agricultural labourers, merely move to other parts of Ireland. A similar practice prevails in the other divisions of the United Kingdom, where harvest labourers move about from place to place during the Summer and Autumn months. In Connaught and the north-west of Ulster the case is entirely different, for here we find large numbers annually leaving their homes in pursuit of agricultural work in Great Britain. The social influences of such an annual movement of the population must be very great.

It is not within the scope of this Report to point to any social disturbances which may arise in consequence of a large proportion of the population of a district pursuing the precarious and unsettled life of "migratory agricultural labourer."

The county of Mayo presents the extreme of the peculiarities depending upon this curious example of social economy. In this county we find that at least 41·7 per 1,000 of the population habitually migrate, nearly all to Great Britain, in order to obtain an essential portion of their livelihood, that these migratory labourers constitute 17·3 per cent. of the adult male population, that 44·30 per cent. are landholders, and of these only 8·9 per cent. are occupiers of the smallest class of holdings, and that although Mayo is the most remote of the Irish counties which furnish migratory labourers in large numbers, yet the proportion of those who proceed to Great Britain, especially England, is greater than in any other county in Ireland.

Mayo is an extreme case, but any social peculiarities which are produced by this peculiar institution must also be felt in Roscommon, Donegal, and Leitrim, and to a less extent in parts of Sligo, Galway, Armagh, Monaghan, Longford, and Louth.

Comparing the results of this inquiry with those obtained in the year 1841, it appears that the vocation of migratory labourer has almost disappeared from many parts of Ireland, but that in the west and north-west the occupation is still followed, and with apparently little change in those districts, and that women have almost altogether abandoned this occupation since 1841, there being only thirty-five enumerated in 1880 compared with 7,740 temporary emigrants in 1841.

The foregoing statement has necessarily many imperfections owing to the extremely irregular nature of the occupation of the persons concerning whom inquiries were made. I believe, however, the information is of as substantial and accurate a character as can be obtained, and may be taken as fairly setting forth the principal facts which are well established in connexion with the Irish Migratory Agricultural Labourers.

I remain, Sir, your's obediently,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

To T. H. BURKE, Esq.,

Under-Secretary, &c., &c.,

Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Area of their Holdings in Statute Acres; the place in which they sought or intended to seek Employment; and the Number who had not left their Homes at the time (month of June, 1880) the Enumerators took the Returns.

Province of Leinster.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Statute of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.											Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their Homes at the time (month of June, 1880) the Enumerators took the Returns.
		Male and female.	Male and female.	Male and female.	Male and female.	Male and female.	Male and female.	Male and female.	Male and female.	Male and female.	Male and female.	Male and female.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Carlow County.																	
BALMORHALL, part of,																	
CARLOW, "	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	4	1	21	18
CHERRYBROOK, "																	
NEW RIVER, "	25	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	7		8	3
ST. MARK'S, "																	
TOTAL OF CARLOW CO.,		47	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	74	11	1	29	15
Dublin County.																	
BALMORHALL, part of,																	
DUBLIN, NORTH, "	2												8				
DUBLIN, SOUTH, "	22												10	10			
DUBLIN, WEST, part of,													1	1			
DUBLIN, EAST, part of,																	
TOTAL OF DUBLIN CO.,		24		1		1							19	11			
Kildare County.																	
ATRY, part of,	13												14	1		18	2
BALMORHALL, part of,																	
CARLOW, "																	
CHERRYBROOK, "													7	5	2		7
KILMORHALL, "	8	2											8	3		8	
TOTAL OF KILDARE CO.,		21	2			1	2						29	9	2	26	9
Kilkenny County.																	
CARLOW, part of,	2												9			4	2
CHERRYBROOK, part of,	1															1	1
KILMORHALL, "	1																
NEW RIVER, part of,	1																
TRILlick, part of,	1																
WATERFORD, part of,	11	1											12	9		20	
TOTAL OF KILKENNY CO.,		44	1			1	2	1					43	15		25	8
King's County.																	
CHERRYBROOK, part of,	22												18	8		1	
CHERRYBROOK, part of,	19												18	8		1	
CHERRYBROOK, part of,	1												1				
CHERRYBROOK, part of,	1												1				
TOTAL OF KING'S CO.,		43	1	1		1	2						38	17		2	9
Longford County.																	
BALMORHALL, part of,	48												9			4	2
CHERRYBROOK, part of,	103												103	83	20	82	15
TOTAL OF LONGFORD CO.,		151											112	83	20	86	17
Louth County.																	
ATRY, part of,	13												17			7	1
CHERRYBROOK, part of,	140	4	8	4	18	18	30	30	14	6			212	120	7	28	42
TOTAL OF LOUTH CO.,		153	4	8	4	18	18	30	30	14	6		229	120	7	35	43

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1880.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued

[illegible]

Province of Munster.

[illegible]

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued

[illegible]

a. *Chrysomelids* one each of 40, 43, 52, 55, 57, 61, 74, 76, 83, 85, 100, 103, 120; two of 73, and two of 126 across valley.

b. Evaluating LR Formulas.

a. This holding contains 40 acres.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

Province of Ulster.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers in the County	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY THE LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.											Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WEEKS EMPLOYED			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who have been employed in the County during the year ending 31st March 1881.	
		NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY THE LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.												In England	In Scotland	Statutes in Ireland		
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number of acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 and not ex- ceeding 50 acres.						
Antrim County.																		
ANTRIM, part of	99	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	44	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	84	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	2	21	21	
BALLYMAGUIRE, part of	58	1	1</															

* Including one of 40 and one of 100 acres.

* Including 100 acres.

† Including one each of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1,000, 1,010, 1,020, 1,030, 1,040, 1,050, 1,060, 1,070, 1,080, 1,090, 1,100, 1,110, 1,120, 1,130, 1,140, 1,150, 1,160, 1,170, 1,180, 1,190, 1,200, 1,210, 1,220, 1,230, 1,240, 1,250, 1,260, 1,270, 1,280, 1,290, 1,300, 1,310, 1,320, 1,330, 1,340, 1,350, 1,360, 1,370, 1,380, 1,390, 1,400, 1,410, 1,420, 1,430, 1,440, 1,450, 1,460, 1,470, 1,480, 1,490, 1,500, 1,510, 1,520, 1,530, 1,540, 1,550, 1,560, 1,570, 1,580, 1,590, 1,600, 1,610, 1,620, 1,630, 1,640, 1,650, 1,660, 1,670, 1,680, 1,690, 1,700, 1,710, 1,720, 1,730, 1,740, 1,750, 1,760, 1,770, 1,780, 1,790, 1,800, 1,810, 1,820, 1,830, 1,840, 1,850, 1,860, 1,870, 1,880, 1,890, 1,900, 1,910, 1,920, 1,930, 1,940, 1,950, 1,960, 1,970, 1,980, 1,990, 2,000, 2,010, 2,020, 2,030, 2,040, 2,050, 2,060, 2,070, 2,080, 2,090, 2,100, 2,110, 2,120, 2,130, 2,140, 2,150, 2,160, 2,170, 2,180, 2,190, 2,200, 2,210, 2,220, 2,230, 2,240, 2,250, 2,260, 2,270, 2,280, 2,290, 2,300, 2,310, 2,320, 2,330, 2,340, 2,350, 2,360, 2,370, 2,380, 2,390, 2,400, 2,410, 2,420, 2,430, 2,440, 2,450, 2,460, 2,470, 2,480, 2,490, 2,500, 2,510, 2,520, 2,530, 2,540, 2,550, 2,560, 2,570, 2,580, 2,590, 2,600, 2,610, 2,620, 2,630, 2,640, 2,650, 2,660, 2,670, 2,680, 2,690, 2,700, 2,710, 2,720, 2,730, 2,740, 2,750, 2,760, 2,770, 2,780, 2,790, 2,800, 2,810, 2,820, 2,830, 2,840, 2,850, 2,860, 2,870, 2,880, 2,890, 2,900, 2,910, 2,920, 2,930, 2,940, 2,950, 2,960, 2,970, 2,980, 2,990, 3,000, 3,010, 3,020, 3,030, 3,040, 3,050, 3,060, 3,070, 3,080, 3,090, 3,100, 3,110, 3,120, 3,130, 3,140, 3,150, 3,160, 3,170, 3,180, 3,190, 3,200, 3,210, 3,220, 3,230, 3,240, 3,250, 3,260, 3,270, 3,280, 3,290, 3,300, 3,310, 3,320, 3,330, 3,340, 3,350, 3,360, 3,370, 3,380, 3,390, 3,400, 3,410, 3,420, 3,430, 3,440, 3,450, 3,460, 3,470, 3,480, 3,490, 3,500, 3,510, 3,520, 3,530, 3,540, 3,550, 3,560, 3,570, 3,580, 3,590, 3,600, 3,610, 3,620, 3,630, 3,640, 3,650, 3,660, 3,670, 3,680, 3,690, 3,700, 3,710, 3,720, 3,730, 3,740, 3,750, 3,760, 3,770, 3,780, 3,790, 3,800, 3,810, 3,820, 3,830, 3,840, 3,850, 3,860, 3,870, 3,880, 3,890, 3,900, 3,910, 3,920, 3,930, 3,940, 3,950, 3,960, 3,970, 3,980, 3,990, 4,000, 4,010, 4,020, 4,030, 4,040, 4,050, 4,060, 4,070, 4,080, 4,090, 4,100, 4,110, 4,120, 4,130, 4,140, 4,150, 4,160, 4,170, 4,180, 4,190, 4,200, 4,210, 4,220, 4,230, 4,240, 4,250, 4,260, 4,270, 4,280, 4,290, 4,300, 4,310, 4,320, 4,330, 4,340, 4,350, 4,360, 4,370, 4,380, 4,390, 4,400, 4,410, 4,420, 4,430, 4,440, 4,450, 4,460, 4,470, 4,480, 4,490, 4,500, 4,510, 4,520, 4,530, 4,540, 4,550, 4,560, 4,570, 4,580, 4,590, 4,600, 4,610, 4,620, 4,630, 4,640, 4,650, 4,660, 4,670

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Licensed.	SEASONS OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LATE, AND EARLY, TOWN HOLIDAYS											Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	FAIRLY EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not been employed at the time of the Inquiry, and who were not in the regular employment of the Proprietors.
		Not attending 1 term.	At least 1 and not attending 2 terms.	At least 2 and not attending 3 terms.	At least 3 and not attending 4 terms.	At least 4 and not attending 5 terms.	Total Number not attending 5 terms.	At least 5 and not attending 6 terms.	At least 6 and not attending 7 terms.	At least 7 and not attending 8 terms.	At least 8 and not attending 9 terms.	At least 9 and not attending 10 terms.		In England.	In Scotland.	Employed in Ireland.	
Sligo County.																	
BALLYMONEY, part of	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	31
DOYLE,	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	103
DOUGLAS, part of	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	123
DOUGLAS, part of	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	61
DOUGLAS, part of	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	61
Total of Sligo Co.,	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	256
SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.																	
PROVINCES.																	
LEINSTER.	772	26	43	11	17	18	35	24	33	13	7	5	967	223	41	381	283
MUNSTER.	813	18	9	7	3	6	43	28	33	9	7	8	948	228	31	438	289
ULSTER.	2,896	10	31	46	73	162	239	94	265	141	86	33	4,071	1,319	2,798	840	1,777
CONNAUGHT.	8,858	33	104	69	104	234	634	2,343	3,208	829	333	187	12,818	4,374	8,444	859	3,507
Total of Ireland,	13,339	87	197	137	217	420	1,050	2,605	3,643	1,179	380	233	22,603	7,985	13,718	2,168	7,356

* Comprising 200 of 48, 200 of 55, 200 of 60, and 200 of 110 acres.